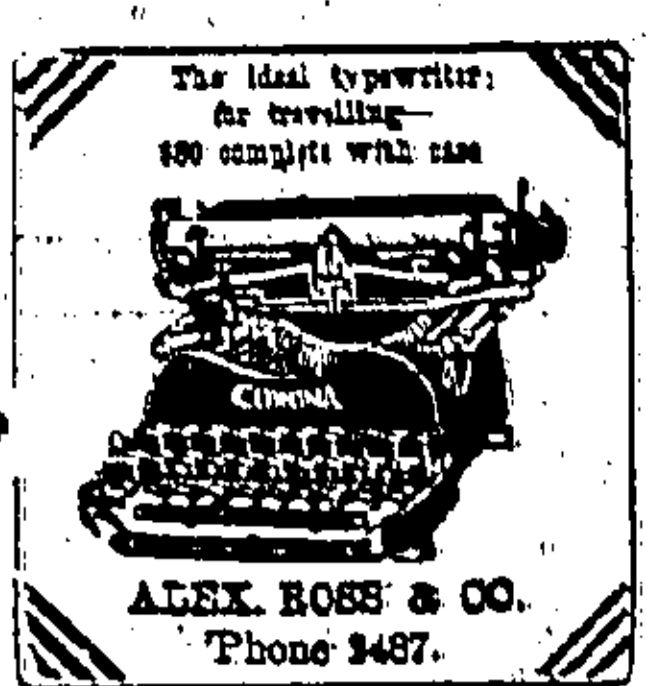


CARRERAS MIXTURES.
 CRAVEN per tin \$1.10
 HANKEYS " " \$1.30
 SIL PHILLIPS " " \$1.50
 MUGGES " " \$1.00
 In 4 Oz. Tins
 AT
 LANE CRAWFORD'S.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



August 19, 1918, Temperature 78. Rainfall 1.15 in. Humidity 91. August 19, 1918, Temperature 78.

No. 17,545. 號九十月八年九十壹百九千壹第 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1918. 日四十月七年未己大國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
 ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
 KOWLOON BAY.
 Steam and Motor Vessels,
 Steel Building Work of every Description,
 Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
 SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

 BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL
 FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
 OF
 GREAT AGE.
 SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
 TEL 616.

YEE SANG FAT CO.
 JUST ARRIVED
 GENTLEMEN'S
RAIN COATS
 GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
 PRICES \$8.00 \$15.00 \$25.00 \$30.00 Each.
WATERPROOF BOOTS
 Special \$15.00 a pair.
YEE SANG FAT CO.
 Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.
 TEL 1355.

Diss Bros
 TAILORS
 ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL No. 2343.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
 WINE MERCHANTS.
 TEL No. 638.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
RUSSIAN STORYTELLER KILLED.
 COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.
 Vorwärts announces that Maxim Gorky was captured and shot by the troops of the notorious Bolshevik Peters.

TRANSIT STRIKE IN NEW YORK.
 New York, Aug. 17.
 A strike on the subway and elevated railways has held up traffic in Manhattan and the Bronx. Three million passengers are carried daily. The Mayor of New York is instituting a service of motorbuses. The war department has lent 300, while private motorcars are plying and charging nominal fares.

MEXICAN BANDITS HOLD UP AMERICANS.
 WASHINGTON, August 18.
 Davis and Peterson, two army airmen, wrote to army headquarters in Texas that they are in the hands of Mexican brigands who are holding them up for \$15,000 ransom, and threatening death unless the money is received by August 16. It is reported that the money was forwarded in order to save the airmen.

A MAGYAR DEFEAT.
 PRAGUE, Aug. 15.
 Czechoslovak troops today occupied the bridgehead at Pressburg. Crossing the Danube at two points, partly on rafts and partly by bridge, they silently captured the Magyar picket, whereupon the whole garrison surrendered.

BOL-SHEVIEVS STILL LOSING.
 LONDON, Aug. 18.
 The War Office states that anti-Bolshevik revolts are reported in the whole area opposite the western portion of Denikin's front. The Bolsheviks are reported to have been driven out of Odessa by the populace and peasants. They are said to be evacuating Kiev and the whole of the Ukraine. The latter may be an optimistic conclusion but in view of the success of Grigoriev's bands and other anti-Bolshevik elements there is little doubt that the prospects of the Bolshevik cause in the southern Ukraine are not the brightest.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REFUSES TO LEAVE MEXICO.
 [See Earlier Telegram.]
 LONDON, Aug. 18.
 Reuter learns that Mr. H. C. Cummins, British charge d'affaires, ordered to leave Mexico City, has not done so. Meanwhile the American and French consuls have protested against General Carranza's order.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.
 The Straits Times of Aug. 7 reports:
 An unfortunate and, what proved to be, a fatal accident took place on the Japanese steamer "Liverpool Maru" as she was nearing the port from Hongkong on Tuesday afternoon. The vessel is carrying a force of 587 Czechoslovak officers and men, most of them invalids, who are returning after strenuous times in Siberia, to Russia, via Trieste. From what can be gathered, it appears that a Czech private was handling a revolver when it went off, and killed a comrade near by, the bullet lodging in the victim's side. On the arrival of the vessel in port the Marine police were informed of the fatality and Inspector Joyce proceeded on board, the body being later removed, under his direction, in a special launch to the shore, and thence taken to the morgue at the General Hospital for post mortem examination. At the corner's enquiry this morning Stejskal Stanislaw, who left off the shot that killed Chasky Francis, said deceased was a great friend of his. On Tuesday afternoon deceased produced a box containing some linen, and in it was also a revolver. Witness took the revolver out, and it accidentally went off, the bullet lodging in deceased's body. Deceased died the next morning. Another soldier gave corroborative evidence, and the coroner reserved his verdict.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
 PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy, because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale By All Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
RUMANIANS.
 PARIS, August 18th.
 The Supreme Council, counter-replying to Rumania, expresses its satisfaction that Rumania intends to work in agreement with the Conference's policy in Hungary.

Hence, it expresses the hope that Rumania intends to conform with the decisions of the Conference, communicated through its Military Mission in Budapest, by the Supreme Council.
 It points out that the Conference had thrice acquainted Bucharest with the details of the present Allied policy towards Hungary, as regards disarmament of Hungarian troops, maintenance of order with very small foreign forces, re-victualising Hungary, and abstention from all interference in internal politics.

The Supreme Council insists that the final recovery of her railway and agricultural material and live-stock cannot take place at present.
 The Peace Conference alone possesses the right to fix reparation by Hungary, and its distribution among the interested States.

Neither the Rumanian Army nor the Government has the right itself to fix Rumania's share, as all the assets belonging to Hungary, and the pledge held by the Allies in common.
 COPENHAGEN, August 18th.
 It is officially announced from Budapest that the Cabinet has been re-formed with M. Friedrich still Premier, M. Lovany, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Schneider, Minister for War.

All the Bourgeois, Radical and other Parties represented are the small farmers, Clericals, anti-Semites, Conservatives and the old official class.
 Several portfolios have been offered to the Social Democrats who hesitate to accept owing to fears that the Conservative and Labour parties intend to abolish Count Károlyi's scheme for proportional representation.

BRATISLAVA, August 18th.
 Several British monitors and two patrol boats arrived here on Friday to watch the Danube shipping. The crews were joyfully greeted by the public.

LETTS.
 BERLIN, August 18th.
 The German Government, in a Note to the Entente, denies that the evacuation of Lettland has been purposely delayed. It says that the evacuation is proceeding in accordance with the plan agreed upon by General von Der Goltz and Gough on July 19th.

It declines to comply with the demand for the recall of General von Der Goltz, which the Note considers, would be an encroachment on German military authority. It reserves the right to recall von Der Goltz, when the evacuation is sufficiently advanced.
 It concludes by declaring that the German Volunteers are feeling very bitter at the non-fulfilment of the Entente's promise to allow them to settle in the country and become Lett citizens.

The Note warns the Entente of the danger of increasing friction by an over-hasty evacuation.

LABOUR IDEAS.

LONDON, August 18th.
 The Executive of the Dockers' Union at Liverpool has repudiated the proposed three days' stoppage.

LONDON, August 18th.
 At the Northampton National Socialist Party Conference, Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., urged the development of a disciplined, educated and organised democracy, capable of carrying out a real democratic reconstruction policy, as the best means of defeating Trusts and Monopolies.
 Mr. Thorne strongly opposed Bolshevist tendencies.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, August 18th.
 The Morning Post states that Sir George Buchanan has been appointed Ambassador at Rome, and that Sir William Tyrrell will be "second in command" to Lord Grey at Washington.
 The same newspaper states that Mr. W. G. Max-Muller has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, Sir George Clerk, Minister Plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, and the Hon. Theophilus Russell, Minister at Berna.
 [The Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., was Ambassador at Petrograd from 1910 to 1913. He was Second Secretary at Tokio in 1879.]
 Sir William George Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B., was Senior Clerk in the Foreign Office and Private Secretary to Lord Grey from 1907 to 1915. He acted as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1906 to 1903.
 Mr. William Greenleaf Max-Muller, C.B., M.V.O., was H.M.'s Consul-General at Budapest from 1913 till war was declared. He has served at the Embassies at Constantinople, the Hague, Washington, Madrid, Mexico, Christiania and Peking. Since Hungary declared war he has been employed at the Foreign Office.
 Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been connected with the Embassies at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Petrograd, Berlin, etc. Since 1910 he has served in various capacities in H.M.'s Embassy in Constantinople.
 The Hon. Theophilus William Odo Villiers Russell, C.B., C.V.O., has been diplomatic secretary to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs since 1916. He has served in Rome, Athens, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Buenos Aires and Vienna.]

SUEZ CANAL BLOCKED.

SERIOUS DELAY.
 LONDON, August 18th.
 Lloyd's report that the sinking of the Italian warship *Basilisco*, near Tientsin, after an explosion, has blocked the Suez Canal since August 18th.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.
 LONDON, August 18th.
 The Times correspondent at Rerai, telegraphing on August 18th, stated that, as a result of the suggestions by the British Mission to the Baltic States, a new Russian Government has been formed for the Provinces of Petrograd, Pskoff and Novgorod.

The new Government, in which General Yudenitch is War Minister, has recognised the independence of Estonia.
 Helsingfors, August 18th.
 A new Russian North-Western Provisional Government has been formed, with M. Lianzoff as Premier. The general complexion of the Ministry is moderately Revolutionary. Socialistic and strongly anti-Bolshevik.

LONDON, August 18th.
 According to advices from Helsingfors, the North-West Russian Army began a counter-offensive on August 18th, on the west bank of the Narva-Ismburg Railway, 80 miles south-west of Petrograd. The movement is developing favourably. Whole battalions of Reds have been wiped out. Many have been captured and much material has been taken.

BLOODTHIRSTY SAVAGE CAUGHT.

BUDAPEST, August 18th.
 The preliminary examination of the ex-locksmit, Jancsik, Commander of a Bolshevik Red Guard, was begun at Police Headquarters yesterday. The prisoner bore traces of a severe beating at the hands of the Rumanians.
 The room was filled with a crowd of witnesses, who testified, *inter alia*, that 100 persons were executed on the prisoner's orders, at Dursagentele.
 Jancsik denied the charges or pleaded that he acted under the orders of the Bolshevik Government.

The present Chief of Police, interviewed by Reuter, said that many bodies of the victims of the Bolsheviks had been fished out of the Danube, including that of the Professor Dr. Benz.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ORDERED OUT OF MEXICO.

NEW YORK, August 18th.
 The Associated Press correspondent at Washington states that General Carranza has ordered Mr. H. Cunard Cummins, British charge d'affaires, in Mexico City, to leave the country. No reason has been stated.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE FAILS.

MELBOURNE, August 18th.
 The protracted and costly Federal seamen's strike has ended by the men accepting the Government's conditions.

DANZIG.

BERLIN, August 18th.
 A German Note has been presented at Versailles requesting that negotiations be begun as speedily as possible on the subject of the new Constitution of Danzig and its relations to Poland.

DEMOLISHING.

COLOGNE, August 17th.
 The reduction of the British Army of Occupation is proceeding rapidly. Whole Divisions at a time are returning to the United Kingdom.
 The British military authorities are permitting those soldiers who volunteer to assist in harvesting—at full rates of pay.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

LONDON, August 18th.
 Lord Lee of Fareham has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture. [Sir Arthur William Lee, who was born in 1868, entered the Royal Artillery in 1888. He served as Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteers in 1889 and 1890. He retired from the Army in 1900, when he had attained the rank of Brevet Major. He became Professor of Strategy and Tactics R.M.C., Canada, in 1903, holding the appointment for 5 years. He rejoined the Army when the European war started, as a Colonel on the Staff. He became Parliamentary Military Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions in 1916 and was Personal Military Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George for a few months in 1918. He was Director General of Food Production in 1917 and 1918. Lord Lee has travelled widely over the Far East.]

SHIPOWNER DEAD.

LONDON, August 18th.
 The death is announced of Lord Inverclyde.
 [Sir James Cleland Burns, 3rd Baron Inverclyde, was born in 1864. He was till his death the principal Director of the shipping firm of G. and J. Burns Ltd., Chairman of the Burns S.S. Co., Ltd., a Director of the Cunard Steamship Co. and Director of the Clyde Steamship Owners Association. He has been Chairman of the Glasgow Shipowners Association since 1900.]

ISVOLSKY DEAD.

PARIS, August 17th.
 The death has occurred of M. Isvolsky, the ex-Russian Foreign Minister.

SILVER.

LONDON, August 18th.
 Silver is quoted at 55 1/2 spot and 56 1/2-16d forward. The market is steady.
 LONDON, August 14th.
 Silver is quoted at 55 1/2 spot and 57d forward. The market is steady.
 LONDON, August 15th.
 Silver is quoted at 55d spot and 57 1/2d forward. The market is steady.
 LONDON, August 16th.
 Silver is quoted at 56 1/2 spot and 57 1/2d forward. There is Chinese demand.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.
 TAILOR, HABITMAKER
 AND
 OUTFITTER.
 24, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
 HONGKONG.

WE HAVE THE LATEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN
PERIODICALS
 ALSO
NEW NOVELS
 AND
BUSINESS BOOKS,
 ETC., ETC.
BREWER & CO.
 TEL 696. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A SPEEDY & SURE CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT.
 OUR PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, prepared according to the formula of one of the present day Professors of Tropical Medicine.
 Instantly Allays Irritation and Cures after a few applications.
THE PHARMACY, 22, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 545.

WRIST WATCHES
 QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.
J. ULLMANN & CO.,
 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

THE SINCERE CO.
 DON'T BELIEVE US.
 COME LOOK SEE.
 To Reduce our War Stocks,
 We Reduce Prices.
AUGUST 19 : SEPTEMBER 8.
REDUCTION SALE.
 We ordered and ordered during War, to make sure of having enough for our Customers.
 Stuff keeps coming and coming during Peace, so that we have too much.
 So its GOING, GOING, GOING at Give-away Prices
AUGUST 19 to SEPTEMBER 8.

HANDLEY PAGE
 MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
 Orickwood, London, N.W. 2.
 Sole Agents for China:
PEKING SYNDICATE LTD., Peking.
 Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., Hongkong.

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 29 Dock Terrace,
Kowloon Dock.A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture.Also
2 Electric ceiling fans,
1 Electric table fan,
And
1 Cottage piano by Collard & Collard.

On view from Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

G. R.

IN THE MATTER of the
Trading with the Enemy
Ordinance, 1914 to 1919.THE Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong, has for sale by Private
Tender the following number of shares
in the undertaking of the Hongkong
and Whampoa Dock Company Limited,
namely, 290 (Two hundred and ninety)
Ordinary shares in respect of the capital
of the said Company as existing prior
to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty
seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights
in respect of the said 290 shares) in
respect of the capital of the said Com-
pany as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received

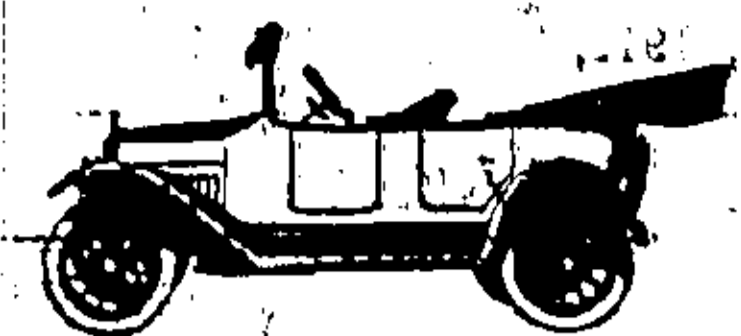
up to and including the 10th day of

September, 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and
Conditions may be obtained from the
Custodian of Enemy Property, Hong-
kong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or
from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon
and Harston, Solicitors, 1 Des Vaux
Road Central, Hongkong.By Order,
C. McI. MESSER,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 15, 1919.

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT.
NOTICE.WHEREAS on July 19th LICENSED
JUNK "T566" was seized
by the Revenue Department. Whilst
lying off SALT FISH LANE. Take
notice that if this junk is not claimed
within seven days from August 13th,
it will be sold by Public Auction to
defray expenses incurred.C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, August 13, 1919.**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1.) per Share for
account 1919, will be payable on
THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919.
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Dividend Warrants at the Company's
Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
THURSDAY the 28th August, 1919, to
THURSDAY the 28th August, 1919,
both days inclusive.**SHAW, TOMES & CO.,**
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 15, 1919.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,
LIMITED.****NOTICE.**IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4 per
Share has been declared for the Half
Year ending 30th June, 1919.The Dividend will be payable on and
after THURSDAY, the 28th August,
1919, at the Office of the Company,
where Shareholders are requested to
apply for Warrants.The REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from
20th to 27th August, 1919, (both days
inclusive) during which period no trans-
fer of Shares can be registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 14, 1919.**INTIMATIONS****METEOR GARAGE**Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
85 Des Vaux Road
Central.The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.
We have just received a large consignment
of **粉奶牛洲澳****SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,**
Agents: For Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1273 & 2227.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****KIPPERS! KIPPERS!**JUST RECEIVED
A New Shipment direct from
Scotland.
65 cents per lb.**FOR SALE
1919****POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES.**FROM
Scott Stamp Co., New York
Yvert et Tellier, Paris.
Bright & Son, London.
Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich.**GRACA & CO.,**
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620, Hongkong.**JAPANESE MAKERS.**Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER****CHERRY & CO.,**
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 421.
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.**MACGREGOR'S
V.O.S.**(PARLIAMENT BLEND)
**FINEST LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.****EXTRA SPECIAL
FINEST LIQUEUR
WHISKY.****CALDBECK, MACGREGOR
& CO.,**
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.**W. D. & H. O. WILLS'
HIGH GRADE****“Embassy”****NO. 77
CIGARETTES.****ON SALE AT ALL STORES.**

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

CORNER IN LINEN.A SPECULATOR AND THE
GOVERNMENT.
AMAZING DEAL.The Morning Post of June 20 an-
nounces the sale of forty million
yards of Government linen to Mr.
L. J. Martin, of 124, the Minories
and of the Associated Manufacturers
Company, 72-80 Mansell Street,
E.C. Mr. Martin himself acknow-
ledges that it is a corner in linen.The history of the Government
dealings in linen is an interesting
one. Linen and war had previously
been associated only in the shape of
handkerchiefs, but the development
of the aeroplane changed all that. Not
even after the war had gone on for
some time did the authorities of any
country realize that linen was an
essential fabric in the turning out
of efficient air machines. The Royal
Flying Corps—both of the Navy and
Army—were the first to discover that
linen was the best material for aero-
plane wings, and in 1915 the whole
produce of the Irish factories was
commandeered. The demand grew
enormously as aircraft production ex-
panded, and millions of yards were
called for, practically unlimited or-
ders going to Ireland, all weaving for
other purposes being stopped. The
result is that outside of Great Britain
there is practically no linen cloth at
all. France and Italy are clamouring
for it, and Germany presents a
vast market. She has no linen.**GOVERNMENT AND THE FLAX CROP.**
Last year the Government took
the further step of buying up, for
\$12,000,000, the whole Irish crop of
flax, the acreage of which had been
greatly extended, as no flax was
coming from Russia. This price
worked out at about \$40 per acre,
whereas the normal figure was \$2
10s. The British Government, in
fact, had a monopoly of the world's
flax, for Russia, having gone Bol-
shevick, did not count. They also
spent over \$1,500,000 on trying to
cultivate flax in Yorkshire, but the
experiment was not a success.Mr. Martin is now in possession of
the whole woven output of the Irish
mills and stuffs produced elsewhere.
It was made to certain specifications,
and is probably the strongest fabric
made, capable, as one of the leading
manufacturers told a representative
of the Morning Post, if taken from
the loom and used as a cable, of
holding a battleship. It is unbleached,
but can be used for ladies'
dresses, sheets, table linen, under-
clothes, and is more enduring than
cotton.**SOME CALCULATIONS.**
In an announcement in these
columns this year the Government
said it had great quantities of linen
on sale, but limited the unit to 1,500
yards, at 7s. per yard. Mr. Martinhas been enabled to buy 40 million
yards for \$4,000,000—2s. a yard.
If he sold today at 8s. a yard he
makes a gross profit of \$2,000,000.
What the cloth has cost the Govern-
ment is not known. A Belfast
manufacturer put it at nearly 4s.
per yard at the very lowest, because
all prices were enhanced, the women
and children who gathered the crop
last year getting over \$1 per day.
Formerly they were paid 15s. per
week. The difference between 2s. a
yard and 7s. a yard is \$10,000,000.
Belfast will be seriously affected
by this deal. Till Mr. Martin has
disposed of it they will probably
have to shut down their mills. He
makes no disguise of the fact that
he can undersell them in any mar-
ket. It will also prove disastrous to
the cotton trade, for the finer counts
cannot be sold owing to the present
price of cotton.The situation caused the utmost
consternation among all engaged in
what the Americans call "the dry
goods trade."**MR. MARTIN'S INTENTIONS.**
Mr. J. L. Martin, who is an inter-
view, said:—"I have cornered the market, but
I have to keep my price below Bel-
fast all the time, and I am capable
of doing that, because of the amount
of stuff I hold. The Government
offered this material to the small
purchaser in 80 yard lots and in
bales of 1,500 yards, but the total
amount sold as a result of all their
propaganda was under 200,000 yards.
This is a purely commercial propo-
sition, and if I find it advantageous
to sell to one man I shall do so.
But that is not very likely, other-
wise that man would have bought
from the Government. The Govern-
ment have handled the deal in a
remarkably efficient way. I made
several tenders and my final one,
which was accepted, was much higher
than I intended, and that is due
to the keen way in which the Govern-
ment handled the thing.""I paid nearly double the price
that Belfast was willing to give, and
I think it is a scandal the way Bel-
fast has treated the Government in
this matter. Practically the whole
of this stuff was made and delivered
after the Armistice, because the Bel-
fast manufacturers would not stop
making it. It was only in May that
they finished delivery, and public
money was being wasted all that
time. The Belfast people refused to
cancel the contract, and in order to
injure the market they have put out
the suggestion that it was of no
value except for aeroplanes. They
spread that propaganda right through
the trade, and then, after grabbing
the market, they came back in Janu-
ary or February and offered a price
for the stuff.""They thought they were going
to buy it at 23d. a yard. There
would have been no income tax or**SHIP MASTER'S
DISMISSAL.****EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY'S
ACTION.**Delay on the part of the Eastern
Shipping Co., Ltd., in carrying out
a recommendation of the Shipping
Commission has, says the *Pharos*
(Gazette of August 6), had a sequel
which we understand may result in
the holding up of steamers of the
company. We are informed that the
vessels "Ban Whitt" and "Perak"
of the Eastern Shipping Company have
been held up at Singapore and Port
Swettenham, and that there is a possibility of other
ships of the company being affected.From what we can gather, it ap-
pears that the company failed to
pay the retrospective increase, for
June, in accordance with the recom-
mendation of the Commission, and
that Captain Glenday, of the
"Perak," who, we believe, has been
more than fifteen years in the com-
pany's service, took up the matter
with the company. But obtaining
no satisfaction, he communicated
with the Guild in Singapore, where
the position was put before the
Government, which in turn took up
the question with the authorities
here. The outcome was that the
Eastern Shipping Company gave the
increase as recommended by the
Commission, and relieved Capt.
Glenday of his command, the reason
given for the latter step being that
he sent the telegram to the Guild,
asking for its assistance.The Guild has now taken up the
matter of Captain Glenday's sum-
mary dismissal, and has requested
his reinstatement. The reported
holding up of the vessels referred to
is in the possession of the Guild,
which has appointed Captain Glenday
its representative in Penang.A Penang correspondent wired,
under date August 8, that the Eastern
Shipping Co.'s boats were run-
ning as usual.excess profits for the Government,
because it would have gone into
establishment expenses, and in the
process they would have re-equipped
their factories with machinery. I
think the Government made a loss
on the deal, but mine was the high-
est tender. I hope to compete with
Manchester as well as Belfast. If
cotton drops people will not buy
linen, they will buy cotton. If I
can sell this linen in place of cotton
at the present price of cotton, and
I think I can, Manchester will feel
it almost as much as Belfast, if not
more. I mean to sell as quickly as
I can, and to do that I shall be
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. EDWIN LIENEL SIM as Partner in our firm.
A. & S. HANCOCK.
Hongkong, August 16, 1919.

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ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.E.O. and at all Police Stations.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Boundary Measurements | Containing | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lot 1 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 2 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 3 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 4 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 5 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 6 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 7 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 8 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 9 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 10 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Boundary Measurements | Containing | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lot 1 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 2 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 3 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 4 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 5 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 6 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 7 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 8 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 9 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |
| Lot 10 | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre | 1/2 Acre |

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Five hours, 70 " "
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Two hours, 0.50
Three hours, 0.70
Six hours, 1.00
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Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.
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Half hour, 15 " "
One hour, 20 " "
Every subsequent hour, 10 " "

III.—Taipei Road.
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than:
To 4th mile—
single 75 cents 1 hour.
return \$1.00 3 hours.
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—
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return \$1.50 4 " "
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single \$1.75 4 " "
return \$2.00 5 " "
Beyond 12th to 16th mile—
single \$2.20 5 " "
return \$2.50 7 " "

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THE GREAT PAPER COMEDY.

TARIFF REFORMERS' PATHEMATIC APPEAL FOR FREE TRADE.

(BY BROUGHAM VILLIERS IN "M.A.B.")

The way to spoil children is to give them what they cry for, and it would appear that the best way to enrage Tariff Reformers is to give them what they demand. A most amusing outcry is now going on in the newspapers, headed by the *Evening Standard* and the *Daily Express*, for the abolition of the restrictions now in force on the import of paper. Needless to say, we have no sympathy with these restrictions. They limit the production of book and papers, raise the price of knowledge to the public, and cause widespread unemployment in the printing trade, all in order to confer a very doubtful benefit on a few paper manufacturers. But why should we strain our voice in the accents of wrath when those who are as much as anyone else responsible for the paper restrictions are willing to shout themselves hoarse on our behalf? The good man will never swear when someone else will do his swearing for him.

We prefer to lie low and enjoy the spectacle. We like to see the *Express* warning Mr. Law that "his own fiscal policy will be strangled at birth if he hesitates to act now." The staunchest Tariff Reformers—"surely these are the proprietors of the *Daily Express* themselves!"—are already muttering that if this is the sort of thing which is to go on under Protection they want none of it. We are glad to find the *Evening Standard* realising that increased prices mean less trade and more unemployment, no "work for all," as used to be the cry, and having it brought home by painful experience that one man's manufactured article is another's raw material. The following extracts from the *Standard's* articles of April 29, and indeed, the whole article, might have appeared in any Free Trade paper, with no loss except to the lover of humour—

Before the paper duties were abolished there was no popular Press; books were extravagantly dear, and one of the main solaces of civilised life was denied to the average man and woman. If the paper manufacturers can prevail with the Government, over which they have shown so far so extraordinary an influence, those conditions will be to a large extent reproduced.

"The paper maker war is the best of both worlds. He claims protection for his product, but demands that the pulp which he uses shall be imported free. But if pulp is the raw material of the paper manufacturer, paper is the raw material of the printer and publisher. And the trades which consume paper are far greater employers of labour than the paper mills.

These people are 'hoist with their own petard,' but we have no wish to see the trade of the nation suffer with them. The paper trade is simply a typical example of the industry of England, which depends, broadly speaking, on the import of raw materials, like wood pulp, and semi-manufactured articles, like paper, which comes here to be completely manufactured. Hardly a shilling in the pound of our imports consists of fully manufactured goods. Restrictions in other trades will cause just as much damage as this, of which the *Express* and the *Standard* complain, only the victims will not enjoy the eloquent support of the Tariff Reform Press.

TEETHING TIME NEED NOT MEAN TEARS.

When baby's teeth are coming through is a time of worry to many mothers. The little one's gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with colic or constipation, or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can control the use of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally beneficial and harmless to the youngest infant and the child of eight or more, curing constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and expelling worms. Baby's Own Tablets are to be had from chemists, also post-free at 6d. each the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Beetham Road, Shanghai.

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BIRTH.

BIRD.—At No. 12A, The Peak, on the 15th instant, the wife of H. W. Bird, of a daughter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1919.

"THE FOOL OF JOY."

Poetry is vastly more important than politics. Indeed, to paraphrase a well-worn tag about love, politics is of man's life a part, but poetry's his whole existence. Every new poet means something to a man. His work is eagerly examined to see whether that something be little or much. Sometimes it is much. Poets have influenced men, have consoled or encouraged them. Occasionally they have taught them. From "Thirty days hath September" onwards, poems have woven themselves into the fabric of our lives. If you happen to have met the poet, or if your circumstances seem to be fitted by the poem, (as by Tennyson's "Memoriam") there is an enhancement of value, such as we find in taking up "The Fool of Joy," by Tom MacInnes. The book is very nicely printed by McClelland, Goodchild, and Stewart, Ltd., of 215 Victoria Street, Toronto. As Long-fellow might have said:

Should you question, should you ask,
Whence this book The Fool of Joy?
Who on earth is Tom MacInnes?
We should answer, we should tell you.

He is one of those Canadians,
One of those eye-widened poets
Who derive from far horizons
Views of life as atmospheric.
From that land of lofty mountains,
Land of far-flung fertile prairies,
Where the men are daring battlers
Fronting Fate and callous Nature.
Thus he sings the song of vision
And his favourite form's the ballad
With excursions villanellic
With departures fragmentary
But he sings to make you hear,
Make you understand and listen.

J. W. Garvin accuses MacInnes of "living in the Celtic rather than in the English or Latin tradition." That's fudge. He lives in the natural, human tradition, with the added spaciousness of the large, new lands. He is of the red-blooded breed of poets, simple, direct, brutally candid—with something (if we must descend to odorous comparisons) of

the touch of John Masefield. In view of his outlook, as expressed coherently and consistently in the bulk of his work, MacInnes occasionally invites the suspicion of insincerity. He is for the most part the unrepentant, unashamed, reminiscent *poet-visionary*, the Adam Lindsay Gordon type in part:

For gifts mispent, and resolutions vain
'Tis somewhat late to trouble;
This I know

If I had to live life over, I would
live the same again.

That is different to the pensive
melancholy, the playing with sadness,
of poets like W. H. Auden:

I think of my lovely lady: I
never can forget
Floating-pagoda boat crosses
Fen River.

Across the mid-stream white
waves rise;
Flute and drum keep time to
sound of the rowers' song:

Amidst revel and feasting sad
thoughts come;
Youth's years how few! Age
how sure.

That is human enough, but it is
not the Fool of Joy. It is rather
Verlaine or one of the other French
Decadents: It is Ecclesiastes. It is
the folly of joy. But as we remarked
in a preliminary note, the Fool of
Joy enjoys the joy of folly and stays
young. He belongs to the Panta-
gruelian order. He is that man told
of by Tolstoy, who, pursued by a
bear, climbed a tree. The tree hung
over a pit of venomous serpents.
The bear followed him, and he crept
out upon a limb over the pit of
snakes. The bear was stretching
out a paw, the serpents were hissing,
the branch was breaking, yet the man
noticed a drop of honey on a leaf.
He put out his tongue and licked it
up! As for MacInnes, he says:

While upon my legs I'm free
Out in the sunlight I intend
To dine with God prodigiously:
Youth is a splendid thing to
spend.

For him the road of many
directions—for him the rhyme of
long romance—for him the world of
imperfections, full of adventure and
multiple chance. He grows stale
with quietude on page 13 and brags
of it on page 71, "thankful for safe
obscurity." But these are moods, to
which all poets, as human men, are
entitled. For the most part we like
his mental attitude:

"Now as for me, and as
regards
The gain or loss from day to
day,
I go detached; I mean to
say
That I live largely as I
please.
Whether it does or does not
"pay."

Among the "inequalities"
Indeed, we can sympathise with
his disgust of the "damnable palaver."

Adam thought so, anyway. Careless
reading of that good old narrative
has led to a long series of libels on
woman; she has been accused of
introducing sin, and has been
humiliated and ill-treated ever since
on that score. If you read the story

of pedagogues too regular," in his "Ballade of Virtues," his refrain is "we who are all in the mud together," and the treatment suggests that, alternatively, he hasn't read Whitman, or doesn't agree with him. But as a Fool of Joy he must agree. What men need in these namby-pamby days is a ballad of the rich clean mud that God made. At times he seems to feel it.

O anxious saviours of men and such
Thanks for your help in our evil
plight!
But please don't save us all too
much!

When God woke up and called for
light
He set things turning from left
to right.

A good enough sign it seems to
me
That we shall turn thus without
you—quite:

Go your way and let folks be.
"All good fellows are friends of
mine" is a ballad that pleases, as
like wise "Bully for my appetite."
There's a libel to his Chinatown
Chant:

Hello, how do, come in, sit down!
You my very good friend!
You come best place in China-
town,

You my very good friend!
Too much cold and rain in street
You look sick, me stand you
treat.

Fix up something good to eat
For my very good friend.
Yim poi—I no care!
Yim poi—you no care!

Sometime good time all a time
maybe!
We no care—Yim poi.

Maybe, as he says in the Ballade
of Comfortable Doctrine, some Jack
of Lantern gleams across the swamp
of his offence; maybe too
high his heart esteems God's ultimate
benevolence; but we don't think
so. It is as sound as it is com-
forting. In "Broken Days," as a
proof-reader in a newspaper office,
the poet gives us pictures, true
pictures, and ends on a high note on
Beauty:

And still she comes to me, tho'
I be old,
Living in covered ways and
namelessly;

And still her fields of amaranth
await,
And glorious across the mani-
fold

Dim valleys of the dead
exalt I see
Her azure gardens gleaming,
And the great

Marble towers of morning tipt
with gold.
In that poem we get this passage:
To ease my soul I laid upon a
heap
Of long unopened Calvinistic
books

The splendid contradiction of a
rose.
That, in our judgment, is good
poetry.

ADAM AND EVE AND
BOLSHEVISM.

Once more we claim the right to
congratulate ourselves on having a
preacher like the Rev. E. Martin
amongst us. Such moral courage
evidences true faith and trust, and
in the end it must serve truth,
whereas equivocation or the policy
of Hush does it disservice. One of
the worst sins in Buddhism is intel-
lectual sloth, a matter in which our
own folk are slackers.

"We are not at present entering on
a discussion of the Old Testament
on those lines, however. It is just
that in pondering his sermon we
thought of an illustration that may
help some readers in another matter.

Before the war we were all
Socialists. The war has cured
some of us of it. We have
seen it in action. That is why
we are against interference in
Russia. That is why we desired the
Russian Bolsheviks to have a free
hand. It would have been such a
splendid object lesson to our own
Bolshevik-minded agitators.

In Hungary it has had a trial, and
conspicuously failed, but unfortunately
we haven't had sufficient details to
"rub in" the lesson. The Hungarians
found the Soviet oligarchy more
intolerably tyrannical than anything
they had hitherto known. The result,
as we have seen, was a pronounced
reaction. Here the Allies had not
actively interfered. They had talked,
but done nothing. So the people
had a chance to prove by experience
that King Stork was worse than
King Log. This is always a
valuable lesson. Even the frying
pan is better than the fire.

Had the Russians been similarly let
alone, instead of having a vast and
fairly united fighting force which,
maigre Reuter, is still a long, long
way from defeat, we would have seen
the simple milk making way for
beyond a doubt, eliminating the
objectionable features of too much
democracy. This would have been
good for us. Experience may be the
best teacher, but it is cheaper, just
as effective, and far less uncomfort-
able, to see some other child get the
blister.

Adam thought so, anyway. Careless
reading of that good old narrative
has led to a long series of libels on
woman; she has been accused of
introducing sin, and has been
humiliated and ill-treated ever since
on that score. If you read the story

attentively you will find that Adam
and the apple tree and the prohibi-
tion all antedated the creation of
poor, dear Eve. If she knew of the
prohibition at all, of which there is
no evidence, she must have got it at
second-hand through Adam. Man-
like, he may easily have forgotten
to mention it to her. Even this
"long time after" it is
our duty as gentlemen (and as
careful and accurate students) to
break a lance in defence of the lady's
good name. She wasn't the enter-
prising sinner. She was the victim
of her own good nature, willing to
oblige the brute.

So far as that goes, we are minded
to put a word in defence of Adam.
After all, blood is thicker than
water, and he was certainly a relation
of ours. We suspect that his meanly
representing him as meanly
accusing Eve of tempting him was
misrepresented, as so many passages
were. What we think him likely to
have said is this, that he ordered the
woman to taste the fruit so that he
could see if it were poisonous. If
she had died, that would have
satisfied him that it wasn't whole-
some diet. She took no hurt, that
he could see, so he partook himself.

We arrive at this rendering intuitively.
That is how we connect Adam
and Eve with Bolshevism. Had
Russia shown no symptoms of
colic, we might have been
tempted to try the fruit ourselves. If
Eve had had spasms after eating, we
know what Adam would have done.
He would have let it alone.

Some of us saw in D.O.R.A. and
her relations all we ever want to see
of the fruits of Socialism. But there
are others, many others, who didn't
see it, and cannot see it yet. "Russia
written by the pains of Bolshevistic
colic" would have been an instructive
sight to them. It is a pity that the
Allies meddled. Their reason for
meddling was their lack of faith.
They were not sure that Bolshevism
would poison the tasters, so they
tried to put a fence round the tree.

This is not paradox. This is not
inversion for effect. It is the plain
commonsense of the matter expressed
in a kindergarten way. Think it
over.

A PROTEST.

Without commenting on the merits
of a decision which we take to be
still *sub judice*, without abating in the
least our strong conviction that no
sort of public servant should accept
any sort of "cumshu" from the
public, without criticising either the
conduct of the prosecution or the
arguments in court, we desire to as-
sociate ourselves in the most em-
phatic way with the protest made by
Mr. Lo, the advocate defending. His
client was discharged, and should
have been allowed to walk out a
free man. His continued detention
in the irregular manner, described
was an outrage upon the principles
of British justice. They could, it is
true, have got him again under the
convenient but iniquitous banishment
process, by which a man, without a
specific charge or any definite witness
appearing against him can be depart-
mentally arrested and deported (by
decision of the Executive Council
which acts mechanically upon the
reports of officers) but that does not
affect the principle. It does not
make the action of the Police any
less high-handed and objectionable.

The fact that the man con-
cerned belongs to what we may dub
the "small fry" makes it all the
worse. He was tried in open court
on a specific charge. He was ac-
quitted by the magistrate. He was
detained. Under the British flag
by British officers. We are shocked.

According to our British ideas a
man is innocent (and to be treated
as innocent) until he is proved guilty,
how much more consideration is the
due of a man whom the magistrate
who tries him declares to be inno-
cent?

RAMIE FIBRE.

American inventors are said to
have perfected the means of spinning
ramie on ordinary cotton machinery.

If this be true it is a most important
development, but the real obstacle to
the more extended use of ramie is
the difficulty of treating the raw
material and dividing the flasse from
the gum. It has been authoritatively
stated that hitherto no efficient sub-
stitute for the Chinaman's finger-nail
in working up the flasse has yet
been found. It is undoubtedly a
fact that there is no comparison
whatever between textiles made from
the natural fibre and those made from
ramie that has been chemically
treated for the extraction of the gum.

Although the Germans have made
progress with ramie, there is still
ample room for improvement. The
history of experiments with this fibre
has been a long record of financial
disaster, but in spite of that the lure
of this most beautiful yet strong,
lustrous, and dainty textile will
doubtless induce others to experiment
with it, and ultimately there can be
little doubt that the world will greatly
benefit.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

As a general rule all you need to do
is to adopt a diet suited to your
age and occupation and to keep your
bowels regular. When you feel that you
have eaten too much and when consti-
pated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

For sale by All Chemists and Store-
keepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 3s. 9
15/16d.

Mr. R. W. Lee-Jones, of Messrs.
Sheehan, Tomes and Co., Ltd., returned
to the Colony by the s.s. "Gablons"
on Sunday.

At Shanghai on August 12, Mr.
P. W. Goldring was granted per-
mission to practise before H. M.
Supreme Court for China.

Mr. W. H. Stanes, the "Child-
ren's Missioner" of India leaves this
afternoon for Manila. He gave a
very helpful address at the Gospel
Hall on Sunday night.

Senhor A. E. A. T. De Souza-
Barbosa, ex-Governor of Macao, and
Senhora Barbosa are leaving for
Portugal by the "Empress of Japan."
The new Governor, Senhor da Silva,
is expected shortly.

Senhor R. S. Vieira de Mattos,
Harbour Master, Macao, and once acting
Governor, arrived in Hongkong
yesterday with his wife and daughter.
They are leaving for Lisbon on the
"Empress of Japan."

Mr. H. Ashworth Hope, head of
the firm of Messrs. Gibb and Hope,
solicitors of Ipoh and Penang, ar-
rived here yesterday en route for a
holiday at Home, where he has been
preceded by his wife and family.

Mr. G. W. King, LL. B. (Lond.),
who was called to the Bar at the
Middle Temple recently, was in
Hongkong yesterday on his way back
to Shanghai. He is Registrar and
Clerk of the Supreme Court, Shanghai.

Amongst the passengers who
arrived here on the "Atsuta Maru,"
yesterday, were Mr. W. T. Elson, of
Messrs. Watson and Co., Ltd., and
Mr. H. Summers, of the Taikoo Dock
Co., Ltd., both of whom have been on
active service.

The Hongkong Tramway Com-
pany's traffic receipts for the week
were \$15,278, or \$1,735 more than
last year. The Aggregate Receipts for
33 weeks were \$486,929, or
\$33,402 more than in the correspond-
ing period of 1918.

Last week communicable disease
was represented by two cases of
cholera, 15 of gastric enteritis (of
which 11 were fatal) four of enteric
fever and two of cerebro-spinal fever.
The subsequent return shows two
more cases of enteritis.

The Criminal Sessions fixed for
yesterday have been postponed until
September 1. It is hoped to terminate
the big charter party case before Mr.
Eldon Potter leaves for Canada on
September 4. He goes to bring his
wife and family back to the Colony.

We learn that a large number
of new appointments are to be made
to the Hongkong University, includ-
ing Professors of Physics, Chemistry,
Pathology and Education. About a
dozen new members of the staff, it
is hoped, will have arrived in the
Colony by September.

Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke's
schooner "Brisbane" which was
given instructions to keep a sharp
look-out for any traces of the now
much overdue s.s. "Hauroro," arrived
in harbour on Saturday. She brought
no news whatever of the missing
vessel, which must now be given up
as lost.

It is stated in Hankow that the
Asia Banking Corporation have pur-
chased, with the view to building,
the piece of ground immediately
behind the fine establishment which
the International Bank is erecting on
the corner of the Bund and Wha-
cheong Road and opposite to the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Dr. George E. Vincent, President
of the Rockefeller Foundation, and
Mr. Roger S. Greene, Resident Direc-
tor of the China Medical Board, are
in Shanghai studying conditions relat-
ing to the establishment of a medical
school in the Settlement. This pro-
ject has been under consideration by
the Foundation since 1915, but was
postponed by the war.

Mr. G. M. Jackson, who was
General Passenger Agent at Shanghai
for the Canadian Pacific Ocean
Services until last April and is now
the Manila agent of the Company,
has been appointed General Passenger
Agent at New York. He will return
to the United States next month on
the "Empress of Asia." Mr. J. R.
Shaw, former C.P.O.S. agent at
Hongkong, who returned from leave
on the "Empress of Asia," will relieve
Mr. Jackson at Manila.

The members of the Consular
body of Singapore attended at
Government House, Singapore, on
August 12, to present an illumina-
ted address to His Excellency the
Governor and the Lady Evelyn Young
on the occasion of their departure.

Mr. E. M. Gonsalves, American
Consul-General, the *doyen* of the
Consular body, expressed felicitations
on behalf of himself and his colleagues,
and read the address, which was
handed to the Governor enclosed in
a silver casket, bearing the Singapore
arms in gold at the corners.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER
AT APICHAU.

PRISONER COMMITTED FOR
TRIAL.

AN ACCESSORY AFTER THE
FACT.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell concluded the
hearing of the case in which an
ex-detective Sergeant of Aberdeen
was charged with being concerned
in the murder of a compatriot on
July 12 at Apichau.

A cook in a match at Deep
Water Bay deposed that he saw
defendant speaking to two others,
and later all engaged a sampan.
Witness engaged one from the
Government pier, and instructed
the boatman to take him to Chiou
Lai.

On the way he heard shouts
of "Ah Wong" and he saw on an
adjacent boat, defendant and the
other two smoking opium. Later on,
he heard someone calling, "There
is Li Kwan's boat," and for some
time after that he heard a commotion.

Sergeant E. J. Field deposed that
he found large pieces of stones, a
packet containing lime, a stick, and
blood stains on some boards on the
vessel. On July 14, on instructions
from C. D. I. Murison he detained
defendant.

Sergeant Davis stated that he
found defendant, and one of the
witnesses with a third man who was
leaning against a wall. He asked
defendant what was the matter and
the latter said "I don't know." He
examined the other man and discovered
that he was dead. He ordered the
body to be removed to the mortuary.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, appearing for
the defence, said that there was no
possible evidence against the man
on the charge of murder. The evi-
dence given by Dr. Parker, stated
that the cause of the deceased's
death was rupture of the spleen, and
by the evidence of a boat-girl his
client, although present, had taken
no part in the murder. The only
charge that could be preferred
against him was a breach of disci-
pline as a police constable. The charge
of being an accessory after the
fact could not therefore be proved,
and he asked his Worship to dis-
charge defendant.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, for the Crown,
stated that defendant as a police
constable should at once have sent
for assistance when the deceased was
brought to land, instead of which he
advised that the deceased be brought
back to Deep Water Bay.

Mr. Lindsell said that on the
charge of being accessory after the
fact, he would commit defendant to
stand his trial at the next Criminal
Sessions.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The s.s. "Suliyang" (Capt. Gibb)
left for Shanghai at noon to-day with
800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tonan Maru" (Capt.
Yamamoto) which arrived yesterday
from Chunchow brought a cargo of
35 tons of rice for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Daitoku Maru No. 5"
(Capt. R. Hirano) arrived from
Keelung at 2 p.m., yesterday with a
cargo of 1,644 tons of coal for Hong-
kong.

The s.s. "Teiresias" (Capt.
Reipenhausen) is due to sail for
Singapore at 4 p.m., to-day. She
carries 1,800 tons of general cargo
and 35 European passengers for
Singapore.

The s.s. "Atsuta Maru" (Capt.
Inadzu) which arrived from London
and Singapore at 6.15 p.m., yesterday
brought 658 tons of general cargo
and 27 bags of mails. She carried
60 first and 27 second class
passengers.

The s.s. "Glenfalloch" (Captain
A. Mackenzie) which arrived from
Penang and Singapore at 7.30 this
morning brought 795 tons of general
cargo and 6 bags of mails. She had
on board 5 European and 16 Chinese
cabin passengers.

The s.s. "Gablons" (Capt. Marco
Dabovich) which left here for Vlad-
ivostok at noon yesterday under the
International flag, will be handed
over to the Italian Government on
the return trip. It is certain that
she will continue to run between
here and Europe, under the Italian
flag. The P. and O. company were,
until yesterday, the agents for the
"Gablons," but it is understood that
Messrs. Dodwell and Co. will take
over charge as agents for the Italian
Government on her return from
Vladivostok. The "Gablons" was
originally one of the fleet of the
Austrian Lloyd.

Those who have not seen
"Hinton's Double" in which Frederick
Ward, the world-famous actor takes
the principal part, should not miss
the last opportunity that is presented.
To-morrow at a matinee the Victoria
Theatre management is screening it.
The play is remarkably acted, the
photography is good and the delinea-
tion of the characters a surprise.
The picture drew good houses at the
night performances and there is no
doubt that there will be a packed one
to-morrow afternoon. The manage-
ment as far as they can, are hurrying
the screening of "The Bull's Eye,"
for at the matinee on Thursday,
episodes 9, 10 and 11 will be released.

RATTAN WORKERS
QUARREL.

ONE MAN KILLED; FIVE
INJURED.

REVOLVERS AND KNIVES USED.

NO ARRESTS YET.

A quarrel, which is wrapped up in
mystery at the present moment,
but which the Police are endeavour-
ing to unravel, has taken place
between the members of two
Chinese rattan makers' guilds,
and has so far culminated
in the killing of one man and the
injuring of five others. The attacks
were not confined to one locality but
spread over Hongkong and Kowloon
Districts. They took place at night.
From the figures given us by the
Police it would appear that a large
body of men are involved. Not only
have the labourers been injured,
the masters of the various rattan
shops were not immune from the
assaults' daggers or revolvers.

The first incident reported was
the discovery of a man at
6.30 a.m. this morning lying at
the bottom of Ladder Street,
suffering from several stab-wounds
inflicted by some person or persons
unknown. The man was removed
to the Government Civil Hospital and
is lying in a serious condition.

The next case was that of a
Chinese male named Cheung Nam-
aged 40, a cook employed by
the Mang Hing Cheong Rattan
shop, No. 9, Li On Lane. This
man is suffering from three
stab-wounds on the right fore arm,
one on the left side of the chest, and
another on the back—all inflicted
with a pointed chopper or a knife.
The wounds, although serious, are
not considered fatal. From a state-
ment made by the injured man it
would appear that five men took
him unawares at Water Street and
inflicted the wounds. These men
belonged to a rattan-maker's guild.

Another Chinese, aged 45, a basket
maker was discovered wounded at
No. 101 First Street and has been
sent to the Hospital. He too, is
suffering from a stab-wound in the
back inflicted with a sharp instru-
ment by a man unknown when the
injured man was walking along First
Street about 9.30 p.m. on Monday.
The assailant came up from behind
and stabbed the man in the back.

The manager of the Hing Fat
Cheong Rattan shop of No. 31,
Austin Road, Kowloon, was stabbed
on the head and body by 5 or 6 men
who attacked him while he was
walking along Shanghai street. His
assailants ran away. When the
Police discovered the manager they
removed him to the Kung Wah
Hospital but he died on the way.

Unlike the above cases where
knives were used, is the report of a
man being wounded at 478
Reclamation Street. This man, it
appears, was sitting outside his
rattan shop when two men, armed
with revolvers, came up to where he
was sitting, and levelling the
revolvers shot at him. One
bullet penetrated the left breast and
another the left leg. The assailants
then made their escape. The injured
man was removed to the Hospital.

The last case was that of the
master of the E. Hook Rattan shop,
who was found stabbed in the back
by the Police at No. 8 Shanghai
Street. Several men attacked him.
The wounds are not considered
serious.

So far the Police have not made a
single arrest. Careful enquiries and
investigations are being made and
the Police expect to lay their hands
on some of the culprits in a few
days' time.

THE "BRISERY" CASE.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING REFUSED.

KEEPING A DISCHARGED MAN IN CUSTODY.

As briefly reported in yesterday's China Mail, Mr. H. Wakenman, Crown Solicitor, appeared before Mr. N. K. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, and applied for a re-hearing of the case in which the No. 1 of the P.W.D. who was accused of receiving a bribe of \$5, was discharged by the Magistrate on the ground that there could not be any question of influencing the defendant's conduct as he had no power.

Mr. N. K. Smith, who watched the case on behalf of the defendant.

The evidence adduced, at the first hearing, briefly, was to the effect that defendant, who was employed under Mr. J. C. Mackay, Land Officer of the P.W.D., received a bribe of \$5 from a boatman living at Shum-tung, on the understanding that he would expedite the issue of a permit for a piece of land for which application had been made in 1918 for some time. Mr. Lo contended that as the defendant was merely a clerk he had no power which could be influenced by the receipt of a bribe, even if such an allegation were true. His client, however, denied that he received the money as a bribe. It was merely a loan.

Mr. Smith delivered the following judgment: "I find that the prosecution has not sufficiently proved any improper act of commission or omission for the doing of which the money in question was given. It was part of the defendant's duties to assist in the expediting of permits, and to receive presents of money merely in return for the promptness of performing this particular duty, however reprehensible it might be in a public servant, is certainly not bribery within the meaning of the Ordinance. There is, of course, the implication that if the money was not paid delays might result, but it was clearly proved that it was common knowledge to the complainant and others that defendant had little authority in such matters. Therefore, discharge the defendant."

When the decision was given Mr. T. L. Perkins, Assistant Director of Public Works, disagreed with it.

Mr. Wakenman, yesterday, stated that the reason for the present application was firstly, that the decision given by the Magistrate, when discharging the man, was wrong in fact and, secondly, the great importance of that decision as it affected practically the whole of the subordinate service of the Colony. He had taken the case as reported in the Daily Press. He did not know whether the Magistrate would accept it as a correct report.

Mr. Smith intimated that the report was practically correct, except that the paper had given a great deal more of Mr. Mackay's evidence than he had taken down in his notes. There was a considerable amount of talk at previous proceedings, and he had not taken a note of that.

Mr. Wakenman stated that Mr. Lo had remarked that he was there to defend the charge of receiving a bribe of \$5, but the previous instances were simply circumstances leading to the acceptance of that \$5, and, therefore, necessary to prove.

Mr. Smith: That there were serious questions about this man and that he had actually accepted previous money.

Mr. Wakenman remarked that, as reported in the Press, the ground for the Magistrate's decision was that if he feared himself he had no power to issue permits and therefore that any money he took was not with the intention of influencing his conduct.

Mr. Smith: It was not exactly that. It was a fact that he had taken the money for what he had permitted to do. What was his job to do? That was to get the permits issued as quickly as possible.

Mr. Wakenman: That's just why I suggest that your Worship was wrong. This man had a certain power. My submission is that it was bribery. Continuing, Mr. Wakenman stated that the decision amounted to this: that practically the only people who could receive bribes were the Heads of Department. For instance, the C.S.P. issued a number of permits, and the decision would mean that none of the subordinates who accepted monetary considerations for an expedition issuing of those permits would be guilty of receiving a bribe.

Mr. Smith remarked that if a policeman received \$1 from a gambler, as a present, he would not be guilty of bribery.

Mr. Wakenman replied that, as a matter of fact, permits were checked. Supposing the C.S.P. signed the permits and gave them to his subordinates to deliver. These men received illegal gratification for their delivery, yet, according to the decision, the D.S.P. downwards the subordinates would not be liable to prosecution because they did not actually sign the permits.

Mr. Smith remarked that if a man permitted that he had power to issue permits or not, as he thought fit he could be charged with having received money under false pretences.

Mr. Wakenman, reiterated that he was applying for a re-hearing on the ground that the decision given was wrong. The Magistrate knew that the law as regards false pretences was very intricate law indeed, and involved a number of things which to the lay mind would not appear as false pretences though it was such under law. The definition of the word "bribe" includes any fee, present, reward or gratification, whether pecuniary or otherwise, not payable or receivable by law. This proved quite clearly that the \$5 was neither payable nor receivable by law. Section 2 of the Ordinance said that "Every public servant who accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, or causes or procures to be obtained, from any person, whether by himself or by any other person and whether for himself or for any other person, any bribe with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant, or to influence the conduct of any other public servant, or to influence the conduct of any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

His submission was that the man's object in taking the \$5 was that he had certain influence in the department, as all office correspondents had. The first thing that an applicant would do when he went to an office would be to speak to the best sitting outside and say "I want a permit." The next procedure would be to go to the Clerk on duty and report the matter, and eventually it would go before the Head of the Department. With this man received the \$5 with a view to getting the permit issued.

Mr. Smith: That is not doing an act contrary to his duty.

Mr. Wakenman: That is it exactly. His duty is to grant it once, without asking the man for \$5. It is contrary to the rules of honesty.

Mr. Smith: It seems to me that it would be a good thing in this case if you could get away from the atmosphere of these notes and consider it side by side with a parallel case at home. For instance, if any one of us were going away for a holiday and we gave the policeman half-a-crown to look specially after a horse, would that be a bribe?

Mr. Wakenman: Yes, strictly in law it is a bribe. What one ought to do is to write to the Head of the Police and ask him to keep an eye on the horses or one could arrange for a man to guard the place on payment.

Mr. Smith: Suppressing an import and telegram were coming to me and I had to catch a train. If I were to pay someone to bring me a telegram to bring the telegram to me at once would that be a bribe?

Mr. Wakenman: Strictly speaking it is. The duty of the telegram boy is to deliver it as quickly as possible.

Mr. Smith: Then you are paying him for doing his duty.

Mr. Wakenman stated that the boy's business was to convey the telegram as quickly as possible in the order issued. If a boy had two telegrams to deliver, and receiving sixpence, delivered one telegram before the other because of the money, then it would amount to bribery.

Mr. Smith: What about Christmas boxes, tips, etc.?

Mr. Wakenman: Everybody knows that tips are given at home. Under the Post Office Ordinance postmen are allowed to receive Christmas boxes.

Mr. Smith: Well, I think the present case is exactly parallel to the telegram boy's case. I have just referred to. You want a thing specially quickly done and you give him money for it, not for delaying or holding up another telegram. You are merely giving him an honourarium to do his job.

Mr. Wakenman: He is any other Government servant is forbidden to receive money.

Mr. Smith: Is it a crime?

Mr. Wakenman: Strictly it is a crime. A man is not allowed to accept it under the regulations.

Mr. Smith: In that case the Ordinance is not expressly laid out.

Mr. Wakenman: That money should have gone into the Government's pocket.

Continuing, Mr. Wakenman cited a number of cases which came before the Home Courts. Lord Justice Rorer's definition of a bribe was "giving a public servant money with a view to influencing him to act in favour of a certain transaction, keeping the giving secret, without the consent and knowledge of the principal of the Department." That was bribery within the meaning of the law. "The present case," added Mr. Wakenman, "is very similar."

Mr. Smith stated that the money was given with a view to encouraging the man to do his duty.

Mr. Wakenman pointed out that Lord Justice Rorer had observed that the Court did not require to go into the motives for giving the money or to allow any evidence concerning the motive.

Mr. Smith: Does the mere object of giving influence the person?

Mr. Wakenman replied that the money had been given without the consent or knowledge of the Head of the Department. The man should have gone in to the head of the Department and reported about the permit, instead of taking for \$5.

Mr. Smith: But he has done that for ten years.

Mr. Wakenman pointed out that this was a case of making a new precedent.

Instead of doing his duty by taking the man in to see the Head he demanded \$5 as a matter of fact \$10. There was a case at home of a Clerk who took a bribe in order to procure the exchange of a French prisoner-of-war before his actual time. That man had no power to exchange prisoners; the only thing he could do was to recommend the prisoner to a person in authority. He was convicted for receiving a bribe. The only difference in the present case was that the man wanted a permit.

Mr. Wakenman: He was acting contrary to integrity and honesty. He is not allowed to take money under (fictitious) Orders. One of the regulations is that he should be honest.

Mr. Smith replied that the Orders did not say anything about honesty. He could not say what the man undertook to do.

Mr. Wakenman: To expedite the issue of a permit.

Mr. Smith: That is not contrary to honesty.

Mr. Wakenman: It is otherwise. The Ordinance would be a dead letter altogether.

Mr. Smith: I don't agree at all. What is the criminal act?

Mr. Wakenman: Taking the money. It must influence his conduct.

Mr. Smith: Taking the money with a view to doing an illegal act. What is the illegal act he undertook to do?

Mr. Wakenman: It is dishonesty, because he is forbidden by the regulations to take money.

Mr. Smith: I cannot see what dishonest act he intended to commit in consideration of the money. It is a very important point.

Mr. Wakenman: It affects, as I said, practically the whole of the subordinate service.

Mr. Smith: I am sure I cannot read the law otherwise.

Mr. Wakenman: I submit it is dishonest. He is a Government servant and he does a thing which he is actually forbidden to do.

Mr. Smith: Bribery within the meaning of the Ordinance, as I read it, is doing some dishonest act or any act contrary to one's duty as a public servant. What was the act he undertook to do in consideration of receiving \$5?

Mr. Wakenman: He undertook to get a permit.

Mr. Smith: Is that a dishonest act?

Mr. Wakenman: He should not take money to do it.

Mr. Smith: You are going round and round.

Mr. Wakenman referred to the case of a man offering the Duke of Grafton £5,000 in view of getting his son a certain appointment in Jamaica. The Duke's Patent had to be signed by His Majesty. The Duke had the man indicted, and all the Judges held that he was guilty of offering a bribe. The present case was exactly similar.

Mr. Smith remarked that the Duke was offered £5,000 to influence his conduct in regard to the securing of a certain appointment which he had the power to bestow.

Mr. Wakenman replied that he could not see the slightest difference between the two cases.

Mr. Smith: There is a difference. In the case cited the money is given to the Duke to influence him in doing a dishonest act. Here there is no such thing.

Mr. Wakenman: The cook in question knows perfectly well he cannot do anything. Yet he asks for \$5 to get the permit.

Mr. Smith: The complainant pays \$4 half-yearly for his permit.

Mr. Wakenman: I don't know whether that was for another permit.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, who was present in Court, said: He has a permit for which he pays \$4 half-yearly. It is a permit for a fresh place; it is an extension of a permit granted previously.

Mr. Wakenman referred to the Magistrate's statement at the previous hearing, to the effect that if a person liked to offer him a \$20 fee for hearing a case it was not bribery because that would not influence his action.

Mr. Smith replied that he had been inaccurately reported by the Press. It occurred to him at the moment. His duty was to try a case. Supposing somebody came up to him and gave him \$5 and said: "You go on trying cases." That would be bribery.

Mr. Wakenman: Your Worship must assume that the money was given to influence you.

Mr. Smith: A man may come up and give me a present in virtue of doing my job properly.

Mr. Wakenman: I have nothing more to say. I have put the matter as strongly as I could.

Mr. Smith: Well, I am afraid I cannot read the law in any other way than I have already done. When I considered the question I had not seen the learned definitions given. I think I must uphold my decision.

Mr. Wakenman: I make an application to state a case.

Mr. Smith: It is a most important point of law.

At this point Mr. Smith observed defendant standing in the dock and remarked: "I don't know why this man is standing in the dock, by the way."

Mr. Lo: I would like leave to make a few remarks on that; I cannot see why myself.

Mr. E. P. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.: He is on the charge-sheet. I do not see why he should come out of the dock. He is charged with the offence your Worship suggested—obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Smith remarked that the present application was for a re-hearing.

Mr. Wolfe: He is on the charge-sheet now; I maintain that his place is in the dock.

The man, however, was taken out of the dock.

Mr. Smith observed that he was upholding his decision, but would give leave to state a case.

Mr. Lo said that there were one or two things he would like to make clear. The Magistrate would remember that the defendant was discharged on the facts given by the prosecution, and not by the defence. On his submission that there was no case to answer. He did not want the case to go to the Supreme Court and thus let the Full Court there deal with the case as if the whole facts had been gone into as far as the defence was concerned.

He wanted it made clear that the decision given in that case was on his submission that there was nothing to answer. If the Supreme Court upheld the Magistrate's decision, his client would be entitled to be discharged; if it did not, he would be entitled to be dealt with by the Magistrate. He wished to make one or two suggestions in the hope of improving the administration of justice as illustrated in the present case. His client was discharged by the Magistrate on Friday, and he naturally expected that the man would be allowed to go free. This man was apparently detained for the whole of Friday and when he (Mr. Lo) went to see the C.S.P. he was told that the man was still being detained pending consideration of the case by the proper authorities as to whether an application should be made for a re-hearing or for a case to be stated. The C.S.P. had intimated to him that in the meantime an application for a detention warrant, under the Deportation Ordinance, would be made. In those circumstances he (Mr. Lo) saw that it would be useless at attempt to obtain the man's freedom. What should have happened was that the man's name should have been put on the charge-sheet immediately on another charge. The man was discharged by the Magistrate, and, however much the Police thought the decision was wrong and however much the officers of the Crown thought it wrong, it was their duty to abide by the decision. They had no legal right to detain the man.

(Continued on Page 8.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

MR. J. ARNOLD has been appointed Secretary to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, STANLEY H. DODWELL, Chairman.

Hongkong, August 19, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWING TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES, THE FIRST PERFORMANCE

OF

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

is POSTPONED until

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Trade Returns for the 2nd Quarter, 1919

COMPILED by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department, containing full particulars of Exports to and Imports from every country showing the total quantity and the value in sterling for each commodity. Price \$8 per copy. 750 pages.

Noronha & Company

144 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATINEES

— AT THE —

VICTORIA.

TO-MORROW & THURSDAY.

TO-MORROW

(5.15 p.m.)

"HINTON'S DOUBLE"

A CAPITAL PICTURE WITH THE WORLD-FAMOUS ACTOR, FREDERICK WARD, IN TITLE ROLE.

TO-MORROW

(5.15 p.m.)

"BULL'S EYE"

EPISODES 9, 10 & 11.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

August 22, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of sale),

And A Quantity of LINOLEUM (New).

TERMS—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 19, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th August, 1919, will be subject to rent.

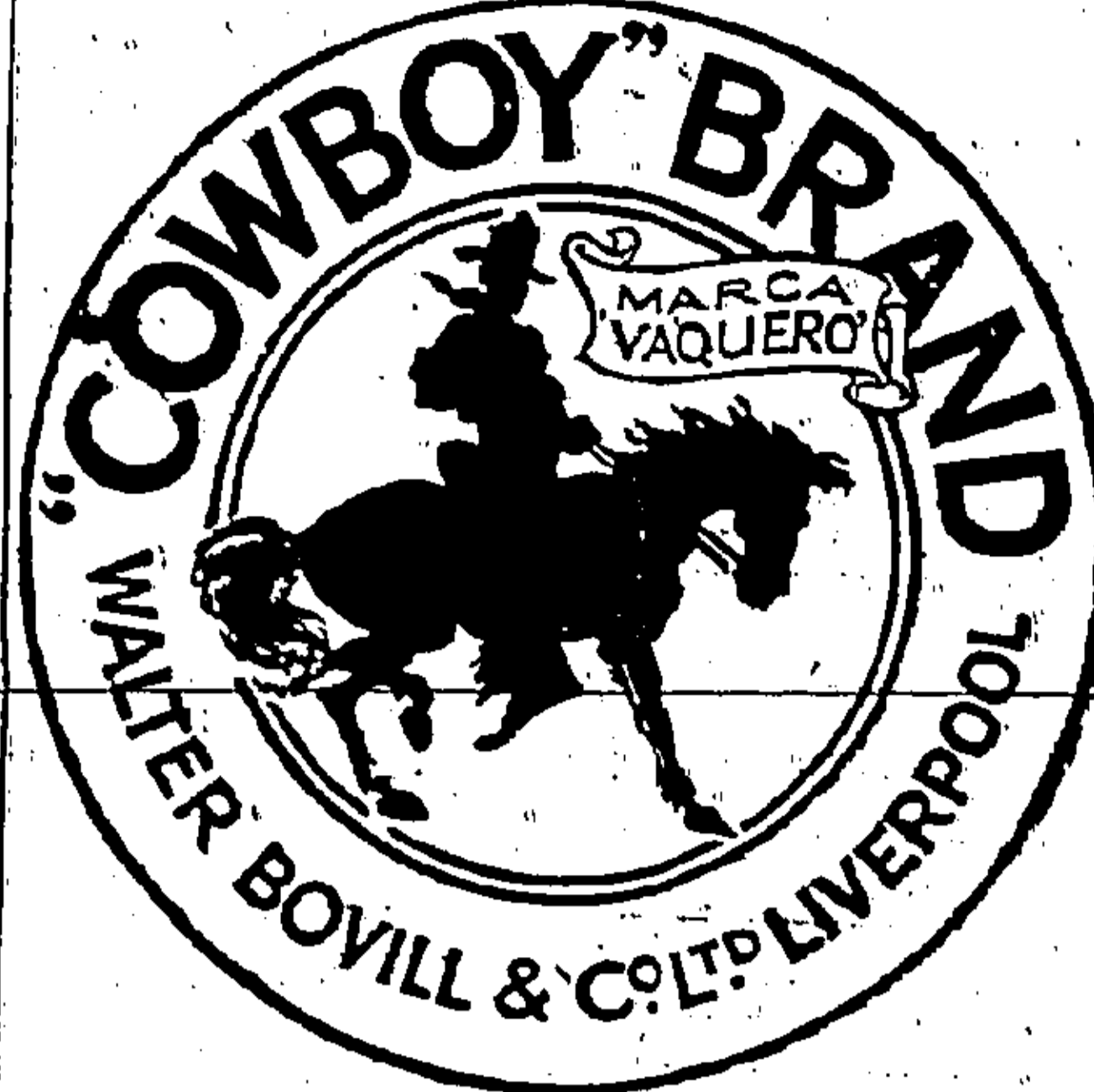
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, August 19, 1919.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



British LAGER BEER

\$25 per case of 8 dozen pints. 35.00 per dozen bottles.

FINE SPARKLING LAGER BEER

BREWED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A light beer of Guaranteed Purity and most delicate and delicious flavor.

"COWBOY" Brand Guinness Stout

Pints per doz. \$4. Splits per doz. \$3.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

A 5973 (MY SINE ... One step
(THE MAN BEHIND THE HAMMER)
A 6566 (FORGET ME NOT ... Waltz
(THE MAGIC OF YOUR EYES)
6044 (I'LL THINK OF YOU ... Fox-trot
(THERE'S A SERVICE FLAG FLYING) ... One step

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

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YALE & TOWNE HARDWARE

(YALE)

PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS, DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AQUAFERIA.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bilious Complaints. Relieves GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevents INDIGESTION.

A BRITISH APERIENT MINERAL WATER. BOTTLED AT HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

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SAILINGS FOR
 MARSEILLES & LONDON,
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| "NAGAYA" | 30th August | 2nd October | 11th October |
| "KRIYA" | 13th October | 25th November | 4th December |

FOR
 BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|----------|----------------------|------------------|
| "DUNERA" | 7th September | 25th September |

FOR
 CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Due Calcutta about |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| "ARKATON APCAR" | 2nd Sept. | Due Calcutta 25th Sept. |

FOR
 SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Due Shanghai about |
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| "DUNERA" | 25th August | Shanghai only. |

Passage on all steamers.
 PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
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FOR JAVA PORTS.

FOR JAPAN PORTS.
 BORNEO MARU on 28th Aug.
 HOKUTO MARU on 9th Sept.
 For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
 ALTAI MARU Friday, 28th August.
 ALASKA MARU Saturday, 30th September.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
 SUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
 DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
 TACOMA MARU Wednesday, 10th September.

COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
 BURMA MARU Sunday, 21st August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
 SHENBEN MARU Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at Auckland, N.Z., and Adelaide.
 LUZON MARU Beginning of October.

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 Regular fortnightly service calling at intermediate ports in Japan and
 taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.

AFRICA MARU Saturday, 23rd August.
 CANADA MARU Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—
 SIAM MARU Monday, 26th August.

KENLUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.
 These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf, near the Harbor Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
 SOREHU MARU Thursday, 28th August, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
 KAIYO MARU Sunday, 24th August, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
 Y. YASUDA, Manager,
 No. 1, Queen's Building.

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KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| HONGKONG | WUHU | Aug. 20, at 9 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | CHINKIANG | Aug. 21, at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | SUNING | Aug. 24, Daylight. |
| SHANGHAI | TEAN | Aug. 25, at Noon. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | LUCHOW | Aug. 28, at 11 a.m. |
| WEIHAIR, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN | HUTCHOW | Aug. 28, at 3 p.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, ship's Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 44.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | YATSHING | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | WOSANG | THURSDAY, Aug. 21, Daylight. |
| HAIPHONG | TAKSANG | THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 6 a.m. |
| MANILA | LOOMSANG | FRIDAY, Aug. 22, at 2 p.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | FOOMSANG | SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 p.m. |
| KOBE | KWASANG | TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 5 p.m. |
| MANILA | YUNSANG | FRIDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 p.m. |
| KOBE | HOPSANG | SATURDAY, Aug. 30, Daylight. |

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and other ports in Indo-China.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

TIEN-TSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Colonies and Foreign Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony by Sea, must be accompanied by a passport or other official document.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
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HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Maji) Kobe & Yokohama)

| STEAMERS | FROM | DUK |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| Monteagle | Aug. 16 | Sept. 9 |
| Empress of Japan | Aug. 20 | Sept. 10 |
| Empress of Russia | Sept. 4 | Sept. 23 |
| Empress of Asia | Oct. 2 | Oct. 20 |
| Empress of Japan | Oct. 15 | Nov. 5 |
| Monteagle | Oct. 23 | Nov. 17 |
| Empress of Russia | Oct. 30 | Nov. 17 |
| Empress of Asia | Nov. 27 | Dec. 15 |
| Empress of Japan | Dec. 10 | Dec. 31 |
| Empress of Russia | Dec. 25 | Jan. 12 |
| Monteagle | Jan. 1 | Jan. 25 |

"Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "Monteagle" will leave Hongkong on 16th August, 20th August, and "Empress of Russia" on 4th September will not call at Shanghai.

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DE LUX
 "THE TRANS-CANADIAN LIMITED"
 Vancouver to Montreal 12.15 hours.

For particulars regarding passage, rates, and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Vancouver, or to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver.

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HYPOCRITES BY LAW.

HUSBAND'S REMARKABLE
LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

An extraordinary letter from a husband to his wife was read in the Divorce Court on June 20, when Mr. Justice Coleridge granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights to Mrs. Isabel Eliza MacKenzie against her husband, Mr. V. St. Clair MacKenzie. It was stated that the marriage took place in London in 1901, and that trouble occurred last year owing to Mr. MacKenzie's acquaintance with a Miss Carr. He finally left his wife, who wrote asking him to return. In reply she received the following letter, dated "All Fools' Day, 1919":

Dear Belle—I am glad to see your handwriting, and to be able to infer from it that you are in good enough health to write dictation. Unhappily, your letter is not original. I see in it the same old weary common form which apparently lies dogged and desecrated, and sometimes though not often, stained on the table of every solicitor who accepts a fee to stage-manage the worn-out farce which some men and women are compelled by law to perform for the consolation of domestic cowards, and for the edification of those who believe marriage to be a partnership in a caterer's business.

However, one prologue is as good as another in such a piece. Very well! up with the curtain! I do not blame you. I reproach you with nothing. I merely abominate a country which insists on making women

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 3rd September.

EWAB-WU Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU Saturday, 6th September.

HEINAN MARU Monday, 8th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU Sunday, 24th August.

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| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Canada Maru | China Mail S.S. Co. | On 8th Oct., at Noon |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | China | China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. | On 11th Sept. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Nanking | China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. | On 22nd August |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Western Knight | The Admiral Line | About 1st August |
| Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma. | Africa Maru | Onaka Shosen Kaisha | On 23rd August |
| Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai, &c. | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m. |
| Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Empress of Japan | Canadian O.S. Ltd. | On 24th August |
| Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c. | Empress of Russia | Canadian O.S. Ltd. | On 24th August |
| Kobe | Kwai Maru | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 24th August, at 5 p.m. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Aki Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 22nd Aug., at 11 a.m. |
| Australian Ports via Japan | Anyo Maru | Toyo Kisen Kaisha | On 10th Sept. |
| Portland | Eastern | Globe, Livingston & Co. | On 26th Aug., at 11 a.m. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama | Daigo Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 24th August |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Bombay Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 24th August |
| Shanghai | Dunera | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 25th August |
| Shanghai | Wooang | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 21st Aug., at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai | Butterfield & Swire | Butterfield & Swire | On 19th Aug., at Noon |
| Straits & Calcutta | Chokai Maru | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 23rd Aug., at 3 p.m. |
| Singapore, Penang & Balaian-Deli | Van Waaswijk | Java-China-Japan Line | On 24th Aug., at 4 p.m. |
| Takao via Swatow & Amoy | Shu Maru | Onaka Shosen Kaisha | On 24th Aug., at 10 a.m. |
| Keelung via Swatow & Amoy | Kaijo Maru | Onaka Shosen Kaisha | On 24th Aug., at Noon |
| Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow | Loongang | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 22nd Aug., at 3 p.m. |
| Manila | Borneo Maru | Dorwell & Co., Ltd. | On 25th August |
| Bombay & Colombo | Burma Maru | Onaka Shosen Kaisha | On 31st August |
| London and Antwerp | Altai Maru | Onaka Shosen Kaisha | On 25th August |
| London via Spure, Pang & Cibo &c. | Inaba Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 22nd Aug., at Noon |
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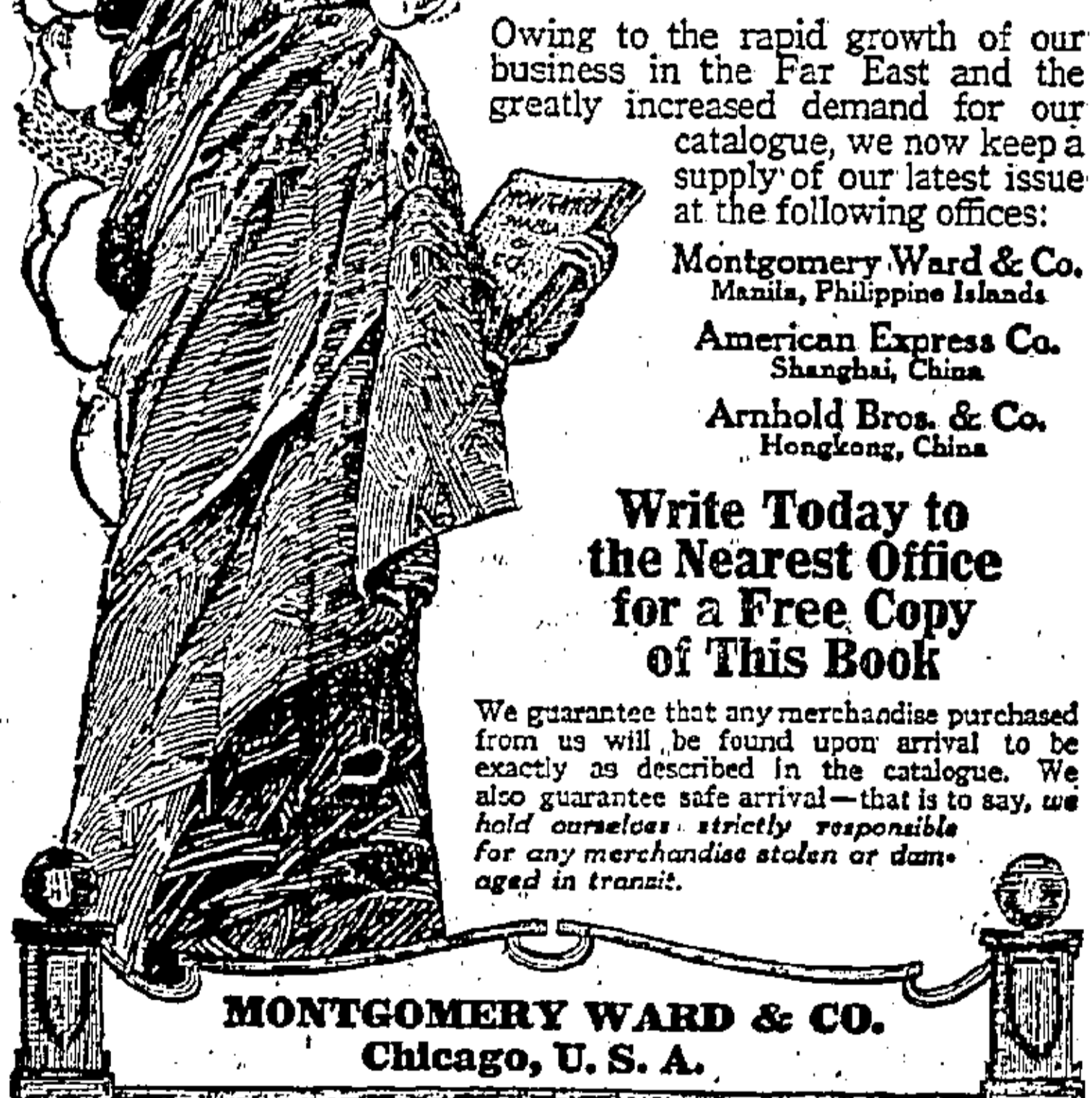
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